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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7174

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

IPF:(1987-91) $57 512 000

(URT/90/017) - Smallholder-Oriented Irrigated Rice Production (Phase III)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	6 November 1991
Expected duration:	30 months
Proposed executing agency:	FAO
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 154 100 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

Rice is the favourite staple food in Zanzibar. The demand for rice in recent years has increased and outstripped local production, and as a result most riced consumed on the Island is imported. It is the Government's policy to be substantially self-sufficient in rice production by the year 2000. As the predominant rainfed rice production system cannot meet the demand, raising two crops in a year under irrigation has been examined. The last two phases of the project, have proved to have achieved the objectives of increased rice production and strengthened institutional building. However, there is still a need for improvement in the operation and maintenance schemes through great involvement of farmers to ensure the sustainability of investments in the long-run.

For the farmers to take full responsibility, greater extension inputs and more effective context is required. The present phase of the project thus intends to complete the development of smallholder irrigated rice production so that the systems so far developed are operated and maintained by the farmers themselves.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) complete the physical improvements of existing irrigation schemes to increase the net area under irrigation from 235 to 306 hectares; (b) develop and strengthen irrigation division to provide appropriate technology packages as well as crop and irrigation management training at all levels; and (c) assess the technical, social, economic and financial viability of the various approaches to irrigation development utilizing information already generated by the project in the earlier phases.

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Project activities will include the provision of on-the-job training, in-service and/or formal training to local staff and farmers in all aspects of irrigated agricultural development.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one irrigation engineer in a water management (24 man-months); one junior expert workshop manager (18 man months); one UNV-workshop manager (12 man months); a consultant/agricultural economist (three man-months); a consultant rice agronomist/varietal improvement specialist (three man months); a national project director (30 man months); a national sociologist (15 man months); a national agronomist (18 man months); a national agricultural economist (30 man months); administrative support (i.e. secretary, admin./accountant, driver) (60 man months); five fellowships in project related fields (4-10 man months); three study tours for 20 staff members to other irrigation schemes within the country and neighbouring countries, and in-service training equipment including one precasting machine, two tipping trailers, two small concrete mixers, one Hilux double-cabin, 15 motoractors, 30 bicycles, two power tillers, 10 manual transplanters, 20 cone weeders, two dehumidifiers, two air conditioners, and operation and maintenance equipments, and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	660 400
Training	210 500
Equipment	191 200
Miscellaneous	92 000
Total	1 154 100

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF REGIONAL AFRICA

IPF: (1986-1991) $226 070 000
(RAF/86/052) - Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA)
(Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval:	30 September 1991
Expected duration:	12 months
Proposed executing agency:	ECA
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 527 600
Previous UNDP budget:	$3 011 700
Total UNDP budget:	$3 539 300

Source of funds: IPF

Project background

From 1978 to 1987, UNDP financed three ECA executed regional projects in the areas of training, national accounts and household surveys. The three projects, all aimed at strengthening statistical systems in Africa, are: Operational support to the improvement and expansion of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) (RAF/78/017 and RAF/82/051); Assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDC's) and Newly Independent countries (NIC's) in national accounts (RAF/78/061); and African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) Regional Component (RAF/78/016). The terminal reports of these projects indicated significant, albeit varying degrees of success in strengthening capabilities in each of the three areas. It became clear, however, that much remained to be done. To achieve greater impact and coordination, the three projects were merged under one umbrella project "Statistical Development Programme for Africa" (SDPA)-RAF/86/052, commencing with the Fourth Programming Cycle.

An in-depth technical evaluation of the project which took place from 21 May - 20 June 1990 and a Tripartite Review meeting held from 14-15 June 1990, both strongly recommended that the project should be adequately funded and continue through the UNDP Fifth Programming Cycle to contribute to the successful implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s which was adapted by the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Planning and Development at its sixteenth meeting in May 1990. At its June 1990 meeting, the Action Committee, in approving the extension of the project "Data Collection related to Development Programmes and Aid Flows in Africa" (RAF/86/058), decided that ECA should be responsible for one of its outputs, namely: Draft proposal for a UNDP-financed project to enhance statistical capacity in Africa. For the implementation of this decision, UNDP agreed to transfer this output to the project (RAF/86/052): Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA).

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As a result of this transfer, a fourth immediate objective has been assigned to this project, namely to recommend measures to strengthen national statistical capacity and the preparation of an overall strategy for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s.

The Strategy paper prepared in pursuance of achieving the fourth objective made a detailed review of a number of technical assistance programmes in the last three decades. It made recommendations on what could be done at National, Subregional regional and global levels for better results in the 1990s and possibly beyond given the various reform initiatives at the different levels to address the economic crisis facing the region. The strategy was extensively discussed at an intergovernmental/agency/donor Working Group meeting held in Nairobi from 16-20 July 1991. The meeting which was convened by ECA and sponsored by UNDP adopted the strategy after due modifications. To give practical expression to the implementation modalities of the strategy, it is necessary to prepare a fundable programme with well connected components and possibly involving a number of actors. This revision is to serve primarily as a bridging project pending the finalization of a substantive programme.

Immediate objectives of the project identical to those of the three antecedent projects remain to: (a) strengthen training facilities in the field of statistics and produce competent statistical personnel; (b) ensure the existence of more relevant, timely and reliable systems of basic economic statistics for planning, policy making and other purposes and the capability of statistical offices to maintain them; and (c) strengthen the capability of African countries to generate a continuing flow of integrated socio-economic data from household surveys for their development plans, policies and programme.

Description of project

Project activities will include: (a) preparing a well-costed and articulated programme with funding and implementing arrangements; (b) undertaking standardized guidelines for country needs assessments and preparing country capacity profiles; (c) establishing a monitoring data base on African Statistical Capacity; and (d) continuing to provide much needed advisory services to countries.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a statistical training adviser (twelve work-months) for French/Portuguese speaking countries, a statistical training adviser/household survey specialist (twelve work-months) for English speaking countries, a senior statistician (nine work-months); a survey specialist/chief technical adviser (twelve work-months) for French speaking countries; administrative support; consultants (six work-months) in statistical development; fellowships for staff training; some expendable and nonexpendable equipment.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	343 500
Subcontract	142 500
Training	21 000
Equipment	3 500
Miscellaneous	17 100
Total	527 600

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF EGYPT

IPF:(1987-91) $39 432 000

(EGY/86/013 - Control of Brucellosis to Increase Milk Production

Date of approval:	January 1988
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$819 700 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	Nil
Third-party cost sharing:	Nil
Previous UNDP contribution:	Nil
Total UNDP budget:	$819 700

Project background

A serious increase in the incidence of brucellosis has been diagnosed in recent years in Egypt resulting in grave economic losses (L.E. 80 million per year) and health problems to both the animal and human population. The increased spread of the disease is attributed to its importation with foreign cattle. High rates of infection exceed 90 percent on some instances and with over 40 percent of animals aborting during a single season. At the same time, the MOA aims at increasing milk production by 159 percent and protein availability by 50 percent by the year 2000, by improving the productivity of existing herds.

To this end, UNDP assistance has been requested by the Government to determine appropriate courses of action to contain the current outbreak of brucellosis and protect against its resurgence in the future.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) develop the necessary infrastructure; (b) improve laboratory techniques (more than one serological test is required to ascertain all the infected animals in a group; (c) train laboratory and field pesonnel in the examination and the field collection of samples, transportation to laboratories and accurate reporting of results to all concerned; and (d) establish the necessary legislation to control livestock movements to prevent spreading of the dideases and reinfection.

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Inputs

UNDP will provide an expert (epizootiologist) (15 man-months); consultants on field training (three man-months), laboratory training (one man-month), antigen production (one man-month); administrative support; training for two epizootiologists (12 man-months), a field veterinary for field organization (three man-months), a laboratory veterinary for brucellae diagnosis (three man-months), antigen production (three man-months); ten vehicles, equipment and laboratory supplies; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	206 400
Subcontract	–
Training	173 500
Equipment	408 100
Miscellaneous	31 700
Total	819 700

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF EGYPT

IPF:(1987-91) $39 432 000

(EGY/86/007) - Remote Sensing Application to Agriculture (Phase II)

Date of approval:	November 1986
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$508 100 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	Nil
Third-party cost sharing:	Nil
Previous UNDP contribution:	Nil
Total UNDP budget:	$508 100

Project background

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in Egypt (MOA) is responsible for vertical and horizontal expansion. Tremendous efforts are presently exerted to protect cultivated areas from sand and urban encroachment, deterioration and desertification. It is noted that application of modern remote sensing techniques can significantly speed up the process of national resources inventory and facilitate their systematic updating, as well as increase agricultural production through the solution of specific problems. Under the first phase of the project a Remote Sensing Unit was built. To improve technical operations and agriculture production, UNDP assistance was further requested.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) upgrade and expand the technical capabilities and operational facilities of the new unit which were mainly centered on soil survey mapping during phase I; (b) focus on additional and new areas such as quantitative estimation of crop acreage, early detection of plant diseases and monitoring of the desertification phenomena; and (c) engage twinning agreements with reputable international institutions such as the Remote Sensing Centre in Boston.

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Inputs

UNDP will provide consultants on digital image analysis (one man-month), digital image analysis - crop area estimation (one man-month), technical review (two weeks), UNDP project evaluation, crop area estimation, image interpretation and analysis - desertification and urbanization (one man-month), software development and installation (one week); fellowships for study in crop area estimation (two), image processing and pattern recognition (two); in-service training for 15 national professionals on digital image analysis techniques and their applications; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	169 100
Subcontract	50 100
Training	97 800
Equipment	178 200
Miscellaneous	12 900
Total	508 100

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PARAGUAY

IPF:(1987-91) $5 800 000

(PAR/91/009) - Reform and Strengthening of Financial Sector

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	20 November 1991
Expected duration:	36 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Banco Central del Paraguay
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 450 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 3 000 000
Total UNDP budget:	$ 3 450 000

Project background

The Government of Paraguay has embarked on a profound reform of the financial sector that includes liberalization of the capital market, unification of the former multiple exchange rate system and liberalization of the interest rates. Actions have been taken towards restoring macroeconomic stability: the public deficit has been reduced; and a tax reform has been initiated with IDB and UNDP support. However, monetary management needs to be improved both at the level of the Central Bank and at that of the public and private banking system. There does not exist, at the present time, an efficient system for supervision of the banks and each bank, official or private, has so far been setting its own monetary regulations with minimal intervention from the Central Bank.

Consequently, to rectify the situation and introduce coherence in its monetary and financial policy, the Government of Paraguay now wishes to modify the rules and regulations governing the sector, with special emphasis on modernizing and redefining the role of the Central Bank, strengthening its capacity to determine and dictate monetary policy and imparting to it the requisite systems together with the corresponding power to supervise and regulate the banking system. In addition, it will be imperative to modify the current systems and conditions governing credit operations which thus far have been undertaken on an arbitrary basis with no consistent strategy to encourage resource mobilization, investment of portfolios and minimizing of losses. Poor credit operations have also been associated with the problem of high levels of public debt faced by the Central Bank. It has so far not seriously fulfilled the function as lender of last resort and on several occasions been practically indistinguishable from other private banks.

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Description of project

The project will assist in the in the creation of a modified financial system, one with modernized and strengthened institutions and monetary policies/systems more conducive to savings and investment. More specifically, the project interventions will be undertaken at the following levels:

Central Bank of Paraguay - (i) The role of the Central Bank as a supervisory body regulating, analyzing and auditing the commercial banks will be defined together with proposals for the corresponding legislative changes. Technical assistance will be simultaneously provided for the upgrading of the capacities of the bank staff to develop and operationalize monitoring and evaluation mechanisms required to evaluate the financial viability of the banks and their compliance with the legal and financial regulations; (ii) Technical assistance will be provided for the upgrading (and in some cases the creation) of technical units that compile, analyze and disseminate macroeconomic financial data required to determine and modify monetary policy. This will includes data bases and systems relevant for analysis of the foreign and public debt, interest rates, exchange rates etc.; and (iii) Policies and technical data gathering and analysis systems will be established for the set up and regulation of a financial market, particularly those designed to govern the issuance and trading of equity and debt instruments.

The Public and Commercial Banks - With respect to the four public banks, proposals will be formulated to first, redefine the roles and structure of the banks such that they are viable enterprises operating on a set of financially sound guidelines, and second, to prepare the requisite documentation for the sale and privatization of the banks. With regard to the commercial banks that today lack adequate capacity for administration, credit and financial analysis, technical assistance will be envisaged for the National Institute of Commercial Banks (INABANC), a private institute that has traditionally served as the training ground for all levels of banking personnel, including those of the central and public banks.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 223 man-months of international consultants in superintendency and auditing, public banks, macroeconomic and macrofinancial policies, external debt, public debt, capital markets and operations, macroeconomics statistics and implications of MERCOSUR; 84 man-months of national experts in co-ordination and administration; training programmes in the above-cited areas; and computer equipment required for the Central Bank's supervisory systems and the technical units.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 972 300
Training	636 000
Equipment	462 500
Miscellaneous	379 200
Total	3 450 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE
TO A PROJECT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
(GUI/86/C02)-(GUI/91/003) - Development Rizicole de la Valle de la Banié

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	20 November 1991
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed co-operating agency:	FAO
Government executing agency:	Department of Rural Engineering-(Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 421 200 Source of funds: IPF
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$3 352 500 Source of funds: UNCDF General Resources

Project background

The Government of the Republic of Guinea has, since 1984, undertaken to develop local production of rice in order to cut on imports which drain out a substantial part of the foreign exchange earnings of the country. Upper Guinea has a number of unused alluvial plains very suitable for rice-farming under controlled flooding and a population which has been practicing rice farming for a long time. A number of rice fields were developed alongside the Banié River in 1952-54. With the assistance of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), 470 hectares were further developed but are not fully used by the farmers mainly because of inappropriate production technologies. The Government has requested UNCDF to assist in making full use of the rice farming potential of the plains alongside the Banié.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) rehabilitate and improve farming on 470 hectares of previously developed land; and (b) develop and bring under rice cultivation an additional surface of 500 hectares (in five plains). The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) update the available topographical and pedological studies on the area; (b) analyze the hydrological data collected by FAO under a TCP project; (c) test various land development methods and modalities and intensification approaches to determine which ones are more suitable to the area; (d) launch actions to improve production in the land already developed; (e) strengthen the logistics and training of the extension workers in rice farming, the creation/consolidation of farmer organisations (which, in the new areas to be developed, will precede the selection of plains), rehabilitation/consolidation of the plots, promotion of farming techniques such as improved soil preparation, timely planting, weeding, transplanting where applicable and utilisation of improved seeds and modest quantities of mineral fertilizers; (f) survey the capacity of

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local contractors to undertake land development tasks and, in light of its findings and the results of farmer organisation and intensification; (g) select the execution modality for the second phase; (h) undertake land and agricultural development in 500 hectares of new land and train the farmer organisations in maintenance of the built structures; (i) experiment with, and if successful, establish credit systems for purchase by farmer organisations of inputs, tractors equipped with ploughs, mills and 100 animal draught carts and to facilitate the marketing of the farmers' products; (j) provide small equipment and drugs to control animal diseases and support private initiatives (credit to local artisans and mechanics and to women groups); (k) sign an agreement with the Projet de Crédit et Rural (PCAR) for the management of the various credit lines; and (l) sub-contract the rehabilitation of three health centres and the construction of 15 boreholes in the project area to local artisans and the Société Nationale d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable (SNAPE).

Inputs

UNCDF will finance the technical studies and preparation of tender documents, the land development and social infrastructure works, the research tests and the extension-related costs and credit for inputs, tractors and animal draught carts, mills and to support private and women groups' income-generating initiatives. It will also provide resources to establish the project base and equipment and drugs to control animal disease and finance technical review missions.

UNDP will finance the services of a CTA rural engineer (60 man months), of a rice agronomist (24 man-months), consultants (8 man-months) a UNV mechanic and a UNV rice agronomist (24 man-months each), a national co-ordinator (60 man-months); administrative support personnel; internal travel costs, training and review missions.

Financial data

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	UNCDF	UNDP	GOVERNMENT
Equipment	647 000		
Consumables	154 400		
Sub-contracts	530 800		
Personnel costs	18 200	1 320 200	52 500
Training		86 000	
Credit	869 800		
Social infrastructure/civil works	243 600		
Formulation, monitoring	115 000		
Operation/miscellaneous costs	272 400	15 000	
Contingencies	285 100		
Support costs	352 500		
Total	3 352 500	1 421 200	52 500

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APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

IPF: (1989-1993) $39 493 000
(LAO/89/C04) - (LAO/89/015) - Rehabilitation of Sayaboury Paklay Road

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	20 November 1991
Expected duration:	39 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Transport, Communications and Postal Service
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 326 000
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$5 065 800 Source of funds: General Resources
Total UNDP budget:	$6 391 800

Project background

Laos' Second Five-Year Development Plan (1986-1990) made the development of the national road network a priority, calling for approximately 40 percent of all public sector investments to be directed to this task. As the provision of transport continues to play a crucial role in the functioning of the country's administration and economy, the Third Five-Year Development Plan (1991-1995) has retained the previous plan's emphasis on the development of communications and transport. The focus of activity is to be on the rehabilitation of roads and ports.

Laos' present road network consists of 3,400 km. of national, 6,000 km. of provincial, and 4,000 km. of local roads. The preferred mode of transportation is by road, which accounts for 90 percent of both the goods and passenger transportation. Presently, about three quarters of the road network are in need of immediate rehabilitation or reconstruction.

The proposed project is the continuation of the joint UNDP/UNCDF project (LAO/85/C01-LAO/86/001) - Luang Prabang - Sayaboury Road Rehabilitation, which is being satisfactorily completed this year. It is located in the province of Sayaboury situated in the northwestern center of Laos. The region is totally cut off from the rest of the country by the Mekong River and the absence of an all weather road network.

The 178,000 inhabitants of the province of Sayboury live in approximately 500 small villages. The provincial capital, Sayaboury, located in the north of the province is now accessible, thanks to the newly rehabilitated Luang Prabang Sayaboury Road. The southern part of the province is completely isolated and inaccessible during most of the year due to the absence of a north-south all weather road link between Sayaboury and the city of Paklay

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in the South. The alternative is limited communication link by boat over the Mekong. The province yet has a potential for irrigated rice cultivation and cash crops (cotton, ground nuts, sesame) as well as mining and livestock.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) assist the Government in developing the communications and transport infrastructure; (b) develop the capacity of the Government to undertake road construction projects under sub-contractual modalities; (c) reduce transportation costs; (d) open up the northern provinces so as to allow exchange of goods and services between the various parts of the country, hence stimulating the economy of an area with high growth potential; and (e) strengthen the national institution and enterprises responsible for road rehabilitation and construction.

Project activities will include: (a) rehabilitation and construction of 152 km. of the provincial road linking Sayaboury to Paklay, located in the south of the province; (b) construction of three main bridges of the road over the rivers Nam Puy, Nam Phoun, and Nam Lay; and (c) providing training and assistance to the institutions responsible for road construction and maintenance.

Inputs

UNCDF will cover the costs of road construction equipment and materials; subcontracting enterprises for detailed design, technical studies and construction of the road and bridges; hand tools, vehicles, fuel, lubricants and spare parts; and monitoring and evaluation missions.

UNDP will finance the technical assistance which will comprise one road engineer as chief technical adviser, one mechanical instructor, one procurement and administrative officer; and training.

The Government will pay 50 percent of the cost of the road construction subcontract. It will also put at the disposal of the project all materials and tools necessary for the construction of the three bridges to be built across the rivers of Nam Pouy, Nam Phoune and Nam Lay; tools, machinery, a vehicle and other site equipment; land for both the road and the project workshop base; and local construction materials and the outfitting of the base camp.

Financial data

	$	
	UNCDF	UNDP
Mission costs	180 000	25 000
Personnel	-	1 102 000
Subcontract	503 000	-
Expendable equipment	1 636 000	30 000
Non-expendable equipment	1 804 800	40 000
Transportation equipment	105 000	-
Operation and Maintenance	-	40 000
Base camp	40 000	-
Miscellaneous	144 000	40 000
Support costs	353 000	-
Contingencies	300 000	-
Total	5 065 800	1 326 000